



Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District 2008 Consumer Confidence Report

PUBLISHED JUNE 2009

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District proudly presents our annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report contains water quality information, as required by the State of California Department of Health Services (DHS).

The District's water supply is over 2,000 years old according to a report from United States Geological Survey (USGS). Our water supply is primarily from the Oeste aquifer, and partially from the Alto aquifer. The water is supplied to the District's distribution system through twelve groundwater wells which have an average depth of approximately 1,000 feet. The District's water system also consists of 34 reservoirs with a combined capacity of approximately 12,000,000 gallons, 31 pressure reducing stations in 11 pressure zones, 60 booster pumps, and approximately 285 miles of water line. We currently serve approximately 6,750 metered accounts.

The District's goal is to provide safe, good tasting drinking water to our customers. We are currently at the forefront of new technologies to meet higher health standards and the demands of a growing area. With ongoing testing and the installation of the new state of the art chlorination tab equipment, the District plans to meet the toughest drinking water standards.



Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District

Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Al Morrissette, President
Ken Anderson, Vice President
Joe Fahrlander, Director
Charlie Johnson, Director
Mark Roberts, Director
Don Bartz, General Manager

The Board of Directors hold public meetings on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Phelan Community Center: 4121 Warbler Road, Phelan, CA 92371.

Visit us online at www.pphcsd.org

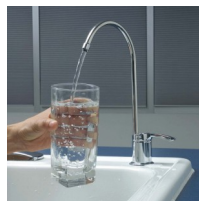
Special information available

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons – such as persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants – can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the **United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791.**

If you have any questions about this report please contact: Chris Bishop, Operations Manager, (760) 868-1212.

How Pure should our water be?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.



More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791

**¿No habla inglés?
Este informe contiene
información muy
importante sobre su agua
potable. Tradúscalo ó
hable con alguien que lo
entienda bien. Llame
760.868.1212**

POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California DHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

DEFINITIONS

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S Environmental Protection Agency.

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

An explanation of units of measure used in this report:

MCL	= Maximum Contaminant Level
PHG	= Public Health Goal
MCLG	= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NTU	= Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
RAL	= Regulated Action Level
pCi/L	= Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mg/L	= parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ug/L	= parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
N/A	= Not Applicable
ND	= Non Detectable

2008 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

THE PHELAN PIÑON HILLS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TITLE 22, SECTION 64463-1, HAS COMPLETED THE REQUIREMENTS TO ISSUE A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT TO ALL RESIDENTS AND PERSONS OWNING PROPERTY WITHIN ITS SERVICE AREA.

The District tests for hundreds of substances, however, only the substances that were detected in our water as of 2008 are shown in the table below. The District is not required to sample all contaminants annually, therefore the following results reflect some analysis prior to 2008.

CONTAMINANT	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile	No. sites exceeding AL	Action Level (AL)	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Tap Monitoring Lead & Cooper						
Lead (ppb)	29 (2006)	ND	No sites exceed AL	15 ug/L	2	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
Cooper (ppm)	29 (2006)	.17	No sites exceed AL	1.3 ug/L	.17	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
CONTAMINANT	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Additional Parameters						
Sodium (ppm)	2008	45 ppm	18-72	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	2008	288 ppm	66-510	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water.
CONTAMINANT	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Chemicals—Required every 3 years						
Fluoride	2008	.32	.26-.38	2 ppm	1 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2008	11.06	2.2-17	45 ppm	45 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate + Nitrite as (N)	2008	3300	0-3300	10,000 ppb	N/A	N/A
CONTAMINANT	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCL'S - No Health Effects						
Sulfate	2008	185	170-200	500 ppm	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor - Threshold	2008	1.01	1-2	3.0 units	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Turbidity	2008	.58	.1-8.5*	5 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
Total Dissolved Solids	2008	495	340-650	1,000 ppm	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	2008	720	490-950	1,600 umhos	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water.
Chloride	2008	12	3-21	500 ppm	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Bicarbonate	2008	232.5	75-390	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.</i>						

A source water assessment was performed for each of the District's wells. The assessment was completed on December 16, 2002. Vulnerability included the possibility of Nitrates associated with Septic Systems and Low Density at Wells 2, 3, 4, 5, 9A, 9B, 11 and 12. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District Office or at the DHS San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting DHS District Engineering at (909) 383-4328.

*TURBIDITY — Zone G Booster Station exceeded the MCL on May 27, 2008, the problem was corrected.

The District obtained water from the City of Victorville during the months of July through September 2008. The City's CCR can be found on line at www.ci.victorville.ca.us

Moving Forward...

In February 2008 the citizens of Phelan and Piñon Hills overwhelmingly voted to separate the water, parks, and lighting districts from the County and create a Community Services District. In March 2008 the Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District was formed (LAFCO Resolution 2994), with a five member Board of Directors elected to govern the District. Between March 2008 and June 30, 2008, during the early stages of the transition, the District continued to be operated and maintained by County Special Districts. From July 1, 2008, through October 2008, the Directors outsourced the operations and maintenance of the District and began the recruitment process. In August, a General Manager was hired and in October through November the majority of the remaining staff was employed.



Over the past year, the District has been faced with many challenges including creation and implementation of policies and procedures, staffing, infrastructure upgrades and maintenance. All of this has been accomplished with a \$1.8 million dollar savings in expenditures over the 2007/2008 year.

Some of the most significant improvements have been:

- Upgrade of Well #14, which supplies water from the LA aquifer, enabling the District to reduce its make-up obligation – reducing costs.
- Upgrade of Well #11, improving efficiencies and production.
- Rebuild of 31 pressure reducing stations, resulting in more efficient water flows at reduced electric costs.
- Increase storage by increasing the capacity of three existing reservoirs, which will result in the ability to better service the customers more efficiently.
- Addition of four miles of pipeline, enabling the District to operate more efficiently by moving water more practically throughout the different zones in the District.
- Improved technology by upgrading the SCADA system.
- Increased water quality by adding a new state of the art Chlorination System.
- Upgraded several Booster Pumps improving efficiencies.
- Upgrading Well #10 and #5 to improve production.



PHELAN PIÑON HILLS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

4037 Phelan Road, Ste. C-1
Phelan, CA 92371

**PRESORT STD
AUTO
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PHELAN, CA.
PERMIT #14**